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electric sparks 20 cm. distant from each other, and in a horizontal direction at an equal distance from the eyes two other sparks whose separation could be varied. He found that when both seemed equal this separation was only about four-fifths that of the pair on the ceiling, and that the illusion persisted when the observation was made lying down. This, however, would account for only about half the difference of the apparent size of the moon at the horizon and zenith, and Stroobant found that when the rising moon was observed at the zenith by a mirror set at 45° it yet appeared larger than when actually there, a difference which he attributed to the faintness of the light at the horizon, verging thus toward Berkeley's view. (3). His third experiment was upon this point; the light of a lantern thrown into the eyes of the observer reduced the apparent size of the moon, and certain laboratory experiments seemed confirmatory; with the latter, however, Lechalas is dissatisfied. On the whole he believes the current explanation valid in part, but needing the addition found in Stroobant's second experiment.

Blondel's explanation goes deeper and makes the whole thing, including Stroobant's second experiment, psychic. The eyes see the moon always of about the same size; the illusion enters when the imagination introduces the element of distance. And this is no such simple thing as the common theory makes it; it may be present when there are no intervening points, as when the moon rises over a wall. One element in it is the shape we give to the sky (a low arch) by reason of the great preponderance of experience in horizontal extension as compared with that in vertical. With this co-operates the seeming accessibility of the moon when red and low and apparently in our atmosphere, "for then the tactile image supplants the visual image." Granted the apparent difference of distance, the false perception results from a piece of sensory logic: Of two objects which have the same visual angle, the further is the larger; the moon is further at the horizon than at the zenith; therefore, she is larger at the horizon. It is this aspect of the phenomenon that interests Blondel chiefly, and he goes on to show that the elements of these perceptions-by-inference are dependent on circumstances, (a red moon at the horizon seems large, but one reddened in eclipse seems small); "alone, each detail explains nothing; there must be grouping and generalization, in order that a perception result from it, as the conclusion results from premises of which one at least is universal;" there is an unconscious syllogism. A syllogism is then nothing artificial, but the natural process of unconscious as well as conscious thought. This illusion is one of the best examples perhaps of a universal and inseparable association, one which is no longer a process but has become a single act.

*Ueber die scheinbare Grösse Gegenstände und ihre Beziehung zur Grösse der Netzhautbilder.* GÖTZ MARTIUS. Philos. Studien, Bd. V, H. 4, S. 601.

In general, objects having large visual angles appear large and those having small visual angles appear small. But this general principle is materially limited in its application in the case of objects at different distances by the experience of the subject; the apparent size of objects does not decrease nearly as rapidly as their visual angles do. The experiments of Dr. Martius were to determine the accuracy of this sensory judgment or perception by inference. He hung up verti-

cally before a screen standard rods of 20, 50 and 100 cm. long and before a similar screen at a greater distance, other similar rods in succession varying slightly in length from the standard. The subject was required to choose that which seemed nearest the standard. His results are summed up in the following table. The standard rod was at a constant distance of 50 cm. from the eye of the subject; the comparison rod was in one series at 2.50 m. (left hand table), and in the other at 5.25 m. (right hand table) behind the standard; the figures are the excess in cm. of the rods which seemed equal to the standard rods over the length of the latter.

| Length of standard in cm. | Distance 50 cm. + 2.50 m. |      |      | Distance 50 cm. + 5.25 m. |      |       |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|------|------|---------------------------|------|-------|
|                           | 20                        | 50   | 100  | 20                        | 50   | 100   |
| Observer M.M.             | 0.82                      | 3.87 | 7.75 | 1.67                      | 7.62 | 6.62  |
| " G.M.                    | 1.62                      | 6.62 | 9.25 | 1.92                      | 9.00 | 10.00 |

The table indicates according to the author that "the comparison-magnitude which seems at different distances equal to a given [standard]-magnitude increases constantly with the distance, but very slowly;" that "the absolute difference of the comparison-magnitude, which seems at a given distance equal to the standard-magnitude, increases with the latter;" and that "it is probable that the relative difference remains nearly constant [for all] at the same distance." For the further discussion of these results, which tell, as far as they go, in favor of the empirical theory, the reader is referred to the original.

### III.—HYPNOTISM.

*Der Hypnotismus, seine Bedeutung und seine Handhabung.* A. FOREL. Stuttgart, F. Enke, 1889. pp. 88.

A part of this pamphlet originally appeared in an article in the *Zeitschrift f. d. ges. Strafrechtswissenschaft* (reviewed, AMER. JOUR. PSY. II. 316), and is now published with additions to meet the desire for a brief account of the more important facts of hypnotism. The scientific standing of the writer and his experimental knowledge of his subject make his work one to be most highly recommended. Among the additions is a section on the subjective aspect of hypnotism, in which are reprinted from the *Münchener Med. Wochenschrift*, Dr. Bleuler's experience as a subject, (noted below) and the author's own experience in auto-hypnotization (reviewed, AMER. JOUR. PSY. II., 509).

*Zur Psychologie der Hypnose.* DR. E. BLEULER, of Rheinau. *Münchener Med. Wochenschrift*, No. 5, 1889.

The self-observation of an intelligent subject always has value and even more by reason of its rarity in hypnotism. Dr. Bleuler entered the experiment with full will to be hypnotized, but endeavored to withhold himself from suggestion to learn its power. He thus describes his sensations on the first establishment of hypnosis. "My condition was now that of a pleasant and grateful repose; it came over me that I had no need at all to change my position, which under other circumstances would not have been continuously quite